

to that on its surgical application. This is of particular value in reference to the active interest which is now being taken in glandular infection in cancer and other diseases. The section on the Spinal Cord and Brain has been practically written over again and many of the illustrations redrawn.

The same careful revision has been carried through the chapters on the Cranial and Spinal Nerves.

The section on the Organs of Special Sense likewise bears evidence of having been carefully scrutinized and, where desirable, altered. Some new material has been added to the chapter on hernia. The section on General Anatomy and Embryology has been placed at the end of the volume instead of at the commencement, as in the old edition. It has been entirely rewritten from a more modern stand-point. Instead of beginning with a description of the blood, it starts with the cell, its character and properties. Seventy-six additional illustrations have been inserted in this part of the volume, many being reproduced from the excellent atlas of His. In this section is included the development of the various organs, and taken altogether it forms a most valuable chapter both for study and reference. The previous voluminous index has been made still more complete by the addition of two pages. It makes the book particularly satisfactory in hunting up disputed points. There is no question that the original author of the work, Henry Gray, possessed in a remarkable degree the faculty of presenting anatomical facts in a clear, concise, and attractive manner, and it is a great pleasure and satisfaction to see that notwithstanding the numerous revisions to which the work has been subjected the genius of Gray is still preserved. More attention is given to the applied feature of anatomy both in regard to its topographical and surgical and medical aspects than was the case in previous editions. This, of course, is due to the advances made in anatomy in three directions in recent years, and makes the book more suitable for use at the present time than previous editions would be. In this edition half-tone illustrations have been used to a greater extent than formerly. The manner of illustrating text-books is a subject with which publishers are now grappling. What the ultimate outcome will be is hard to say. The combination of half-tone and colors as used in this work may be a solution of the problem. At all events a cut such as that of the popliteal artery, on page 580, in which the arteries are red, the veins blue, and the nerves yellow, leaves little to be desired. Concerning the press-work nothing need be said; it is faultless.

G. G. D.

A MANUAL OF MEDICINE. Edited by W. H. ALLCHIN, M.D. Vol. II. *General Diseases (continued)*—Diseases Caused by Parasites; Diseases Determined by Poisons Introduced into the Body; Primary Perversions of General Nutrition; Diseases of the Blood. Vol. III. Diseases of the Nervous System. The Macmillan Co., 1901.

As an additional reference work on Pathology and Practice the present collection of monographs by English authors may be confidently recommended. While it does not pretend to rival in completeness of detail the larger systems of medicine, it possesses the advantage of being

confined within limits which justify the title of a manual. The prevailing views on the etiology and pathology of the morbid conditions which at present are engaging the attention of investigators receive their due share of consideration. Thus, in the introductory chapter on Diseases of the Blood, a fairly comprehensive exposition of the actual state of hæmatology will be found, although the portion devoted to clinical laboratory work might with advantage have been more fully elaborated.

The third volume is devoted to Diseases of the Nervous System. It is enriched by numerous differential tables and an elaborate table of spinal localizations, besides numerous explanatory cuts and diagrams scattered through the text. Of practical value is the short article on the method of examining patients suffering with speech defects, especially for one who is not in the habit of seeing many nervous disorders, as is also the chapter on Focal Diagnoses, embracing only twenty pages.

In the article on cerebral vascular lesions the differential points between the various forms of hemorrhage are stated with apparent clearness if somewhat dogmatically, but one's faith in the author's accuracy is shaken by an unfortunate contradiction in the symptomatology. Thus, on page 70, it is stated that "ventricular hemorrhage is indicated by rigidity giving place to flaccidity of the limbs on both sides," while on the opposite page we read that in the same condition "there may coexist rigidity of the limbs on one or both sides." It is to be hoped that the opportunity to correct or explain such discrepancies will be afforded by the appearance of a new edition.

A cursory survey of the most common conditions usually seen by the general practitioner leaves one with the pleasant impression that the authors are not afflicted with the pessimistic views so often displayed by special writers on the subject of treatment. Where the disease is incurable some consideration is at least devoted to palliative measures. The freedom with which the bromides and, above all, the coal tar antipyretics are recommended in a great variety of conditions requiring sedative and analgesic medication is to be deprecated. The treatment advised in epilepsy follows the beaten tracks, no mention being made of the recent endeavors to control the disease by dietetic management, thus avoiding the danger of mental deterioration incident to bromide medication. Indeed, the author states that "mental deterioration takes place at least as rapidly in those who are treated by other drugs," thus apparently taking its ultimate occurrence for granted. In fact, throughout the work treatment other than by drugs receives too little attention. The fact that the experience and methods of English physicians are reflected in the book will not detract from its interest to American readers. The style of the work is uniformly excellent, and presents a pleasing variety born of its mixed parentage.

R. M. G.

SURGICAL APPLIED ANATOMY. By FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S. New Edition. Revised by the author, with the assistance of ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.C.S. In one 12mo. volume of 676 pages, with 80 engravings. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co.

Treves' *Applied Anatomy* has long been prized by medical students for its lucidity, brevity, and, withal, its comprehensiveness. We know of no book between whose covers is compressed so much valuable infor-